

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A fiber plate formed by arranging in mutually adjacent manner a plurality of individual fiber plates of a same thickness so as to provide a light guiding plane larger in area than the light guiding plane of said individual one fiber plate, wherein:
5 each of said individual fiber plates is composed of a group of optical fibers having mutually parallel axes; and

10 lateral faces of said plurality of individual fiber plates are mutually so bonded that the axes of the optical fibers thereof become mutually parallel.

15 2. A fiber plate according to claim 1, wherein the axis of said optical fiber is parallel or inclined to the normal line to said light guiding plane.

20 3. A fiber plate according to claim 1, wherein at least either of said light guiding plane and said lateral face is a polished surface.

25 4. A fiber plate according to claim 1, wherein said lateral faces are mutually bonded by at least either of an adhesive material or a metal.

25 5. A fiber plate according to claim 1, wherein said bonding portion is a radiation intercepting

bonding portion.

6. A fiber plate according to claim 1, wherein
said lateral face includes a face crossing the normal
5 line to said light guiding plane.

7. A fiber plate formed by arranging in mutually
adjacent manner a plurality of individual fiber plates
of a same thickness so as to provide a light guiding
10 plane larger in area than the light guiding plane of
said individual one fiber plate, wherein:
15 each of said plurality of individual fiber plates

is composed of a group of optical fibers having axes
parallel to the normal line to said light guiding
plane;

lateral faces of said plural individual fiber
plates are mutually so bonded that the axes of the
optical fibers thereof become mutually parallel; and
the front and rear surfaces of said fiber plate,
20 constituting light guiding planes thereof, have a same
area.

8. A fiber plate according to claim 7, wherein
the mutually parallel lateral faces of said plural
25 individual fiber plates are bonded.

9. A fiber plate according to claim 7, wherein

said light guiding plane is a polished surface.

10. A fiber plate according to claim 7, wherein
said lateral face is a polished surface.

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11. A fiber plate according to claim 7, wherein
said lateral faces are mutually bonded by at least
either of an adhesive material or a metal.

10 12. A fiber plate according to claim 7, wherein
said bonding portion is a radiation intercepting
bonding portion.

15 13. A fiber plate according to claim 7, wherein
said lateral face includes a face crossing the normal
line to said light guiding plane.

20 14. A radiation image pickup apparatus provided
with a wavelength converting member for converting
radiation into light, a photoelectric converting
element for converting the light into an electrical
signal and a fiber plate provided between said
wavelength converting member and said photoelectric
converting element:

25 wherein said fiber plate is formed by arranging in
mutually adjacent manner plural individual fiber plates
of a same thickness so as to provide a light guiding

plane larger in area than the light guiding plane of said individual fiber plate, each of said plural individual fiber plates is composed of a group of optical fibers having mutually parallel axes, and
5 lateral faces of said plural individual fiber plates are mutually so bonded that the axes of the optical fibers thereof become mutually parallel.

15. An apparatus according to claim 14, wherein
10 the axis of said optical fiber is parallel or inclined to the normal line to said light guiding plane.

16. An apparatus according to claim 14, wherein at least either of said light guiding plane and said
15 lateral face is a polished surface.

17. An apparatus according to claim 14, wherein said lateral faces are mutually bonded by at least either of an adhesive material or a metal.
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18. An apparatus according to claim 14, wherein said bonding portion is a radiation intercepting bonding portion.

25 19. An apparatus according to claim 14, wherein said lateral face includes a face crossing the normal line to said light guiding plane.

20. An apparatus according to claim 14, wherein
the width of the gap between mutually adjacent said
individual fiber plates is smaller than the width of a
pixel of said photoelectric converting element.

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21. An apparatus according to claim 14, wherein:
said photoelectric converting element includes
plural pixels of mutually different light receiving
areas; and

10 the width of the gap between mutually adjacent
said individual fiber plates is smaller than the width
of a pixel having a smallest light receiving area in
said photoelectric converting element.

15 22. An apparatus according to claim 14, wherein
the gap between mutually adjacent said individual fiber
plates is positioned on a gap between chips
constituting said photoelectric converting element.

20 23. An apparatus according to claim 14, wherein
the gap between mutually adjacent said individual fiber
plates is positioned on an effective pixel area of a
chip constituting said photoelectric converting
element.

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24. An apparatus according to claim 14, wherein a
joint line formed by the gap between mutually adjacent

said individual fiber plates and a joint line formed by the gap between chips constituting said photoelectric converting element mutually cross with an angle larger than 0° and smaller than 90°.

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25. A radiation image pickup apparatus provided with a wavelength converting member for converting radiation into light, a photoelectric converting element for converting the light into an electrical signal and a fiber plate provided between said wavelength converting member and said photoelectric converting element:

wherein said fiber plate is formed by arranging in mutually adjacent manner plural individual fiber plates of a same thickness so as to provide a light guiding plane larger in area than the light guiding plane of said individual one fiber plate;

each of said plural individual fiber plates is composed of a group of optical fibers having axes parallel to the normal line to said light guiding plane;

lateral faces of said plural individual fiber plates are mutually so bonded that the axes of the optical fibers thereof become mutually parallel; and
25 the front and rear surfaces of said fiber plate, constituting light guiding planes thereof, have a same area.

26. An apparatus according to claim 25, wherein
the lateral face of said individual fiber plate is a
polished surface.

5 27. An apparatus according to claim 25, wherein
said light guiding plane is a polished surface.

10 28. An apparatus according to claim 25, wherein
said lateral faces are mutually bonded by at least
either of an adhesive material or a metal.

15 29. An apparatus according to claim 25, wherein
said bonding portion is a radiation intercepting
bonding portion.

20 30. An apparatus according to claim 25, wherein
the lateral face of said individual fiber plate
includes a face crossing the normal line to said light
guiding plane.

25 31. An apparatus according to claim 25, wherein
the width of the gap between mutually adjacent said
individual fiber plates is smaller than the width of a
pixel of said photoelectric converting element.

32. An apparatus according to claim 25, wherein:
said photoelectric converting element includes

plural pixels of mutually different light receiving areas; and

the width of the gap between mutually adjacent said individual fiber plates is smaller than the width
5 of a pixel having a smallest light receiving area in said photoelectric converting element.

33. An apparatus according to claim 25, wherein
the gap between mutually adjacent said individual fiber
10 plates is positioned on a gap between chips
constituting said photoelectric converting element.

34. An apparatus according to claim 25, wherein
the gap between mutually adjacent said individual fiber
15 plates is positioned on an effective pixel area of a
chip constituting said photoelectric converting
element.

35. An apparatus according to claim 25, wherein a
20 joint line formed by the gap between mutually adjacent
said individual fiber plates and a joint line formed by
the gap between chips constituting said photoelectric
converting element mutually cross with an angle larger
than 0° and smaller than 90° .

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36. A radiation image pickup apparatus formed by
arranging a plurality of a radiation image pickup unit

provided with a wavelength converting member for
converting radiation into light, a photoelectric
converting element chip for converting the light into
an electrical signal and a fiber plate provided between
5 said wavelength converting member and said
photoelectric converting element:

wherein lateral faces of said individual fiber
plates in the plural radiation image pickup units are
mutually bonded in such a manner that the axes of the
10 optical fibers thereof become mutually parallel.

37. An apparatus according to claim 36, wherein
the lateral face of said individual fiber plate is a
polished surface.

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38. An apparatus according to claim 36, wherein
said light guiding plane is a polished surface.

39. An apparatus according to claim 36, wherein
20 said wavelength converting, said photoelectric
converting element chip and said individual fiber plate
in said radiation image pickup unit have substantially
same areas.

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40. A method for producing a fiber plate,
comprising:
a step of preparing plural individual fiber plates

of a same thickness, each composed of a group of optical fibers having mutually parallel axes;

a step of arranging in mutually adjacent manner said plural individual fiber plates so as to provide a

5 light guiding plane larger in area than the light guiding plane of said individual one fiber plate; and

a step of bonding the lateral faces of mutually adjacent said individual fiber plates in such a manner that the axes of said optical fibers thereof become

10 mutually parallel.

41. A method according to claim 40, further comprising:

a step of bonding at least two of said plural

15 individual fiber plates thereby forming a set of the individual fiber plates; and

a step of bonding a plurality of said set of the individual fiber plates thereby forming said fiber plate.

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42. A method according to claim 40, wherein, after polishing the lateral face of said set of the individual fiber plates, the plural sets of said individual fiber plates are bonded in such a manner

25 that said lateral faces are mutually adjacent.

43. A method according to claim 40, wherein the

lateral faces of mutually adjacent said individual fiber plates are bonded with a metal or an adhesive.

44. A method according to claim 40, wherein,
5 after the bonding of the plural individual fiber plates, the surfaces thereof are polished.

45. A method for producing a fiber plate,
comprising:
10 a step of preparing plural individual fiber plates of a same thickness, each composed of a group of optical fibers having axes parallel to the normal line to a light guiding plane;
a step of arranging in mutually adjacent manner
15 said plural individual fiber plates so as to provide a light guiding plane larger in area than the light guiding plane of said individual one fiber plate; and
a step of bonding the lateral faces of mutually adjacent said individual fiber plates in such a manner
20 that the axes of said optical fibers thereof become mutually parallel.

46. A method according to claim 45, further comprising:

25 a step of bonding at least two of said plural individual fiber plates thereby forming a set of the individual fiber plates; and

a step of bonding a plurality of said set of the individual fiber plates thereby forming said fiber plate.

5 47. A method according to claim 45, wherein, after polishing the lateral face of said set of the individual fiber plates, the plural sets of said individual fiber plates are bonded in such a manner that said lateral faces are mutually adjacent.

10 48. A method according to claim 45, wherein the lateral faces of mutually adjacent said individual fiber plates are bonded with a metal or an adhesive.

15 49. A method according to claim 45, wherein, after the bonding of the plural individual fiber plates, the surfaces thereof are polished.

20 50. A method for producing a fiber plate, comprising:
 a step of preparing plural individual fiber plates of a same thickness, each composed of a group of optical fibers having mutually parallel axes;
 a step of arranging in mutually adjacent manner said plural individual fiber plates so as to provide a light guiding plane larger in area than the light guiding plane of said individual fiber plate; and

a step of, after bonding the lateral faces of
mutually adjacent said individual fiber plates,
polishing the surfaces thereof.

5 51. A method for producing a radiation image
pickup apparatus comprising:

 a step of preparing a fiber plate according to
claim 1 or 7; and
 a step of adhering said fiber plate to a
10 photoelectric converting element.

 52. A method according to claim 51, wherein,
after the adhesion of said fiber plate of which surface
is planarized with said photoelectric converting
15 element, a sheet-shaped wavelength converting member is
adhered to said fiber plate.

 53. A method according to claim 51, wherein,
after said fiber plate of which surface is planarized
20 is adhered to a sheet-shaped wavelength converting
member, it is adhered to said photoelectric converting
element.

 54. A radiation image pickup system comprising:
25 a radiation image pickup apparatus according to
claim 14, 25 or 36;
 signal processing means for processing a signal

from said radiation image pickup apparatus;
recording means for recording a signal from said
signal processing means;
display means for displaying the signal from said
5 signal processing means; and
a radiation source for generating said radiation.